

Editorial Observations.

Bee in President's Bonnet.

That President Roosevelt wishes he had not spoken refusing renomination, is more evident every day. He has looked over the field—Foraker, Cannon, La Follette, Fairbanks, Hughes and Taft; none of them are entirely satisfactory to him for President. Foraker the worst and Taft the best, in the President's eye. Yet, though Taft may make a fair candidate, the President don't like that blustering brother, Charley Taft. He is too windy, and uses the expression, "Me and Bill and Teddy," too much. When any person wishes to quote the administration, the President wants it distinctly understood that he would have them say, "The President Thinks, etc." But Charley Taft always says, "WE think, etc." Charley furnishes the money that makes "thinking" possible, and he rather takes it to himself to be considered as one of the "WE," anyhow.

But the President having declared he would not be a candidate, and these other ambitious gentlemen having taken him at his word, he has to all inquirers about his re-nomination reiterated the statement issued by him on the night of the election in 1904, when he said:

"On the 4th day of March next I shall have served three and one-half years as President, and these three and one-half years constitute my first term. The wise custom which limits the President to two terms regards the substance and not the form. Under no circumstances will I be a candidate for or accept another nomination."

There is nothing equivocal about that statement for President Roosevelt not only declares he will not be a candidate, but also that he will not accept another nomination if it should be offered to him. He does not feel at liberty to recede from that declaration, because he has branded so many persons as "liars" that he cannot afford to have the pet epithet flung back into his own teeth. Between the buzzing bee in his bonnet to "run again" and the fear of being made a prominent member of the Ananias Club, he is suffering mental anguish.

So the next best thing to do, Roosevelt hopes to dictate the nomination of his successor, although he has not come out squarely and declared for any person. The impression is abroad, and Taft would have it so, that the Corrupt Secretary is the favorite of the President, but as time wears on the executive is more and more convinced that Taft can not be elected because of his favoring corporations as against labor, in his sweeping injunction proclamation. The President himself is getting so entangled with labor organizations that now he would like to cast his lines about for a "labor candidate," yet close to himself. If he only had not spoken the words that he would not be a candidate again himself, how easily he thinks he could fix up the labor troubles by lucrative appointments and be the then great and popular candidate for re-election. But the words have gone forth from his mouth and shall not return, though the bonnet bee may buzz.

Free From Entangling Alliances.

The difficult casting about for a Presidential candidate by the Republican party this year, shows in this extraordinary state of affairs, how subservient the Republican politicians have been to the corporation and trust influences, and how greatly those influences still dominate the Republican party, and how dangerous it is to go before the people with such a candidate, evident to the thinking minds of that party.

The great leaders of that party are nearly all in some way allied with corporation interests. At least two-thirds of all the Republican members of the United States senate are said to be so controlled and the membership of the House, if the question of patronage was eliminated, would undoubtedly be in the same proportion. A large majority of the national committee and the same ratio of the state committees pin their faith to the contributions of the trusts and corporations to keep them in power. Indeed the evidence shows that even the reformers marked with the Roosevelt branding iron, are not averse to calling upon their trust and corporation friends although pretending to be fighting these leeches.

To honest Republicans there is this consolation to offer, that any candidate who the Democrats will nominate is certain to be free from the entangling alliances their own party have created in its effort to carry water on both shoulders. The fact that the corporations and the tariff protected trusts are bitterly opposed to Democratic success and that no scandal is whispered of trust and corporation contributions hanging to the skirts of the party, is a fair guaranty of the honesty and good intentions of the Democracy for what the people desire—curbing the trusts and control of the corporations that have been plundering them.

It is All Up With Teddy.

The President will find out and is rapidly learning the truth, that his censure of the western labor leaders Meyer and Haywood, is costing him more admirers than any impromptu talk he has made yet. The disappearance of Mr. Roosevelt's popularity will be due more to his unhappy reference to these two persecuted labor leaders than to all other causes combined. The President had the rich men against him, but that increased his popularity with the people; he had the negroes against him, but they could easily be won back by the distribution of a few high salaried offices; but now he insults every laboring man in the United States by an unnecessary and voluntary assault and has driven away the most

powerful and influential backing he had.

It is all up with Teddy and all up with Taft now, and all up with any man put forward by the President. A month ago the labor unions, almost to a man, were friendly to President Roosevelt, while today, so rapidly has come the change, one who could be found to sing his praises would be regarded as a freak.

It is not now a conjecture but an absolute fact that the President, like so many of the brilliant stars in the galaxy of American men, gets too large for his clothes, and his decline is come and here. The American people are greater than any one individual.

This is Municipal Year.

That the Presidential talk and skirmish is all with the Republicans, is either from the cause that the Democrats consider this is "Municipal Year," or that the sentiment prevails to hold sacred the endorsement of State conventions in all states, favoring Mr. Bryan for President. The United States Senators from Ohio, Foraker and Dick, say this is "municipal year"; that the people of Ohio voted an amendment to the state constitution divorcing state and national issues from local elections and their wishes must be respected. President Roosevelt, however, does not think much of the Ohio constitution and insists upon the primary. His influence has been relied upon all along as sufficiently strong to pull the "Injunction Bill" Taft through in the fight against the Senators, but the sudden and unexpected revolt of the laboring men, has evidently alarmed the White House dictator, and convinced him that further delay in the test of strength is dangerous. Hence the edict that a primary for Presidential strength must be held this year, even though the people voted that the Ohio constitution should consider this "Municipal Year." It is insisted and commented upon by the Foraker following, that the President will soon learn that a primary is easy to order, but difficult to secure. He overlooks the fact that the Republican state central committee, the body alone having power to call the primary, is in the absolute control of the Senators, a detail carefully looked after by those shrewd politicians at the Dayton convention. The Burton and Taft newspapers may cry themselves hoarse demanding a primary this year, but from all present indications they will cry in vain; the intense love and respect of the two Senators for the "dear people," and devotion to their own interests will render them diametrically opposed to any decision of so momentous question in this the "Municipal Year" constitutionally. Next year the big Senators may permit a primary. That is "Presidential year" and of course a little late for Mr. Taft to secure endorsements from other states, his own state having taken no action.

Hughes Coolly Declines.

The President and the managers of the Taft Presidential boom in New York are said to have received a severe jolt from Governor Hughes, who has served notice on them that he does not intend to allow himself to get tangled up in Presidential politics, even for the sake of Washington aid in his fight with the New York Legislature or Washington suggestions that he may be made the administration candidate next year if the Taft movement does not pan out. This unexpected attitude of stern independence on the part of Hughes and firm determination to discharge his duties as governor, free from factional political entanglements and without regard to purely political considerations, has surprised and annoyed the President and alarmed the Taft boomers in New York. It is known that for some time the President has felt miffed at Hughes because of his attitude of independence to the National administration and his disposition to conduct the affairs of his office without seeking outside advice.

Much surprise was manifested a few days ago when it was announced from the White House that the President's object in removing from the office of the collector of the internal revenue at Rochester, was to help Hughes by making sure that none but men who were in sympathy with him were on guard in Federal offices in the State.

It now appears that this announcement was made without any previous understanding with the governor. The course of the President seems to have been taken at the request of the active friends of Secretary Taft in New York, who evidently assured the President that in this way the governor and his friends could be brought to the aid of the Taft boom. But Governor Hughes, it appears, has let the President and Taft boomers know that he is not going to be drawn into the fight for Taft, even for the sake of active support of the federal administration in his struggle with the Legislature to secure the legislation which he promised the voters in last year's campaign he would endeavor to place on the statute books if elected. The governor has made it plain that he is going to devote himself to the job of conducting his office on strictly business lines with no admixture of politics and is willing to sink or swim on that basis. In statements given out at Albany, which do not quote the governor, but which are now known here to have been directly inspired by him, he has, in effect, thanked the President for his good intentions, but coolly declined to enter into any deal or offer any quid pro quo in the shape of aid and comfort to the Taft boom. Hughes wants to be his own man and make his own way, believing that policy holds the greatest promise for his own future usefulness and advantage.

GOVERNORS OF OHIO



ARTHUR ST. CLAIR—1787-1803.

Arthur St. Clair was the first governor of the Northwest Territory, of which the present state of Ohio was a part. St. Clair was born in Scotland in 1784. He was a close student and was given the benefit of a classical education. He studied medicine, but military pursuits appealed to him more, and he secured a subaltern's appointment and was with Wolfe in the storming of Quebec. After the peace of 1763 he was assigned the command of Fort Ligonier, in Pennsylvania, and when the Revolutionary war commenced he was appointed colonel of Continentals. He was promoted to the rank of brigadier and afterward to major general. When St. Clair abandoned Ticonderoga on the approach of Burgoyne's army, charges of cowardice, incapacity and treachery were brought against him. He was tried by court martial and acquitted. After the passage of the ordinance for the government of the Northwest Territory he was made governor and continued in the office until within a few weeks of the termination of the territorial form of government in the winter of 1802-03, when he was removed by President Jefferson. He died at Greensburg Aug. 31, 1818.

THE STATE FISH, GAME BIRD AND GAME ANIMAL LAWS

Non-Residents of Ohio Must Pay County License of \$15.00 for Hunting Privilege Each Year.

The state fish law, found in section 23 of the revised statutes, is as follows:

No person shall kill fish with any device whatever in any such waters, except with hook and line, with bait or lure. No person shall take or catch in any of the rivers, lakes or ponds, or in any of the reservoirs of the state, any fish with what are known as trout lines, bob lines, set lines, or by spearing, except in that part of streams bordering on or flowing through his own lands. No person shall in any of the waters of the state, natural or artificial (including Buckeye lake, Indian lake, Grand or Lorain reservoirs), take or catch in any manner any black bass between May 1 and June 1; provided, however, that in the bays connected with the waters of Lake Erie the closed season for fishing with hook and line, bait or lure, for black bass shall be between May 25 and July 15. No person shall in any of the waters of the state (including Buckeye lake and Indian lake, Grand or Lorain reservoirs), while such waters are frozen over, covered with ice catch any fish, in any manner, through any hole cut in the ice, or through any fissure, a crack or break therein. No person shall buy or sell any black bass that has been caught in any of the creeks, rivers or reservoirs of the state, or in Buckeye lake, or Indian lake, or in any of the waters of any other state or country; nor catch, take or have in his possession, any bass less than 10 inches in length (measurements to be made from end of nose to end of tail). No person shall catch, buy, sell or have in his possession any brook trout, Von Behr or brown trout, landlocked salmon, or California salmon, except from the 15th day of April to the 15th day of September. Nothing in this section shall prevent the taking of minnows for bait with a minnow sein not exceeding four feet in depth and ten feet in length; nor shall anything herein prevent the taking of fish in any manner from the ponds or lagoons formed by the receding waters of running streams when such ponds or lagoons no longer have any connection with the channels of such streams. And nothing in this section shall apply to the

water of Lake Erie, or snail apply to private artificial ponds or privately owned lakes.

The state game follows:

OPEN SEASON FOR GAME BIRDS.
Virginia partridge and quail, Nov. 15 to Dec. 5; woodcock or Carolina dove Sept. 1 to Dec. 1; rail, shore bird, plover, snipe, wild goose, coot, mud hen, Sept. 1 to Dec. 1 and from March 1 to April 20. Grouse and pheasants are protected until Nov. 10, 1908. Wild duck or other water fowl shall be hunted only by the use of common shoulder gun of not larger bore than 10 ga. The use of sink boats, sneak boats or any boat other than a common row-boat propelled by oars is prohibited. No person shall kill water fowl on Sunday or Monday, nor before sunrise nor sunset.

OPEN SEASON FOR GAME ANIMALS.
Rabbits, Nov. 15 to Dec. 5, except by owners of property where the animals may be found injuring said property. It is unlawful to use ferrets in hunting rabbits; Raccoon, Sept. 1 to March 1; squirrel, Sept. 1, to Oct. 15. No more than ten squirrels may be killed by one person in any one day.

TRESPASS.
Written permission to hunt must be obtained from the owner of property or his authorized agent.

Non-residents of Ohio must pay county license of \$15 for hunting privilege each year. A license entitles him to take from the state game killed by him not to exceed 50 of all kinds.

SUNDAY.
It is unlawful to shoot or hunt any kind of game on Sunday or have implements in open air for such purpose.

More News from the New England States.

If any one has any doubt as to the virtue of Foley's Kidney Cure, they need only to refer to Mr. Alvin H. Stimpson, of Williamamantic, Conn., who, after almost losing hope of recovery, on account of the failure of so many remedies, finally tried Foley's Kidney Cure, which he says was "just the thing" for him, as four bottles cured him completely. He is now entirely well and free from all the suffering incident to acute kidney trouble. Bort & Co.



"The Plug for the Prize"

The greatest prize any man can get is a good chew of "Star."

In the race for public favor "Star" has always led in quality—and in value. The ripe, substantial leaf in "Star" is elastic and lasts longer than the light weight, mild, flimsy leaf in some cheaper kinds.

STAR

PLUG CHEWING TOBACCO

is made of ripest, sweetest, choicest leaves of the best tobacco grown. Every plug weighs the full 16 ozs. For forty years the quality, the weight and the price have been the same—but its popularity and sale have been increasing every year.

150,000,000 10c. pieces sold annually.

In All Stores

Financial Statement

Of the Logan Home and Savings Association of Logan, Ohio, For the Fiscal Year Ending December 15th, 1906.

ASSETS	
Cash on hand	\$ 627 81
Loans on mortgage security	26 500 00
Loans on stock or pass-book security	
Loans on all other security, itemized under query 18	
Furniture and fixtures	90 00
Real estate	
Real estate sold on contract	
Real estate—office building	
Due for insurance and taxes from borrowers	
Investment of contingent	
Bonds	
Other assets, in detail	
Total	\$ 27 617 81
RECEIPTS	
Cash on hand at close of last fiscal year	\$ 556 06
Dues on running stock	6 831 20
Paid-up stock	2 100 00
Deposits	
Loans on mortgage security repaid	1 501 83
Loans on stock or pass-book security repaid	
Loans on all other security repaid, query 18	
Borrowed money	5 525 00
Real estate sold on contract	
Insurance and taxes refunded by borrowers	
Interest	1 557 99
Premium	208 92
Fines	
Transfer fees	
Pass-books and initiation fees	7 50
Rent from company's real estate	
Other receipts, in detail	
Over paid by secretary	8 00
Error in posting order No. 5703	1 00
Total	\$ 18 845 96
PROFIT AND LOSS	
Interest	1 557 99
Premium	208 92
Transfer fees	
Pass-books and initiation fees	7 50
Rent from company's real estate	
Other earnings, in detail	
Total	\$ 1 819 41
LIABILITIES	
Running stock and dividends	\$ 11 105 04
Credits on mortgage loans	4 244 10
Credits on other loans	
Paid-up stock and dividends	6 507 49
Deposits and accrued interest	
Deposits secured by collateral	431 80
Fund for contingent losses	5 235 00
Borrowed money on accrued interest	
Credits on real estate sold on contract	
Due borrowed on unaffiliated loans	
Other liabilities, in detail	
Loan reserve	104 82
Total	\$ 27 617 81
DISBURSEMENTS	
Loans on mortgage security	7 400 00
Loans on stock or pass-book security	
Loans on all other security, query 18	
Withdrawals of running stock and dividends	7 275 81
Withdrawals of deposits	1 822 14
Withdrawals of deposits	
Insurance and taxes paid for borrowers	890 00
Real estate, purchase price	209 02
Dividends on paid-up stock	
Interest on deposits	38 81
Interest on borrowed money	414 00
Salaries of officers, \$200.00; directors, \$24.00	
Office help, rent, legal services, etc.	16 65
Advertising, \$10.00; printing and supplies, \$30.00; all other expenses, \$18.15	
Repairs on company's real estate	
Taxes on company's real estate	
Other disbursements, in detail	
Cash on hand	627 81
Total	\$ 18 845 96
PROFIT AND LOSS	
Dividends on running stock	\$ 397 42
Dividends on paid-up stock	308 02
To fund for contingent losses	67 91
Interest on deposits	
Interest on borrowed money	39 81
Salaries to officers, \$200.00; directors, \$24.00	414 00
Office help, rent, legal services, etc.	16 65
Advertising, \$10.00; printing and supplies, \$30.00; all other expenses, \$18.15	
Repairs on company's real estate	
Taxes on company's real estate	
Other disbursements, in detail	
Cash on hand	627 81
Total	\$ 1 819 41

W. W. McRay being duly sworn, deposes and says that he is the secretary of the Logan Home and Savings Association of Logan, Ohio, and that the foregoing statement and report is a full and detailed report of the affairs and business of said company for the fiscal year ending on the fifteenth day of December, A. D. 1906, and that it is true and correctly shows its financial condition at the end of said fiscal year.

W. W. McRAY, Secretary.

Subscribed and sworn to before me, this 14th day of February, A. D. 1907.

VIRGIL C. LOWRY, Notary Public.

CERTIFICATE OF THREE DIRECTORS OF AUDITING COMMITTEE.

We, the undersigned committee appointed to audit the books of the secretary and treasurer of the said Logan Home and Savings Association of Logan, Ohio, do hereby certify that the foregoing is a true and correct statement of the financial condition of the said company on the fifteenth day of December, A. D. 1906, and a true statement of its affairs and business for the fiscal year ending on that day.

J. W. GABRIEL
J. A. NAIL
T. J. BRADDOCK